The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

S. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered in carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers, by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1871. NO. 195

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Beaver County Law Library Act Repealed—Philadelphia Militia Law to be Extended to Allegheny County—Bill to Regulate Rates for Coal Transportation Defeated, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 4, 1871.

SENATE.

A bill from the House incorporating the Troy Hill Inclined Plane Company, reconsidered and defeated last night, ware passed.

Beaver County Law Library Act Repealed.

Mr. Dunn called up and passed Mr. Shurlock's House bill repealing the act passed this session establishing a law library in Beaver. He explained that he passed the bill originally at the request of the President Judge of the district, and of every member of the bar of Beaver county. There were now no objections to it, and Dr. Shurlock and his friends had defeated its repeal. In obedience to their request solely, and in view of the fact that the bill passed the House against the judgment of that Representative, he now consented to repeal it. He believed the law right, and would tend to promote the more speedy administration of justice, and he was sorry that the law which had passed for a large number of counties meeting with no opposition, had not the approval of the intelligent citizens of Beaver county.

Reports.

The bill from the House incorporating the South Side Cemetery Company of Allegheny was reported negatively.

The bill from the House incorporating the Twenty-fifth Ward Market Company of Pittsburgh was reported favorably.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Anderson called up and passed his bill securing to married women their separate earnings.

The Senate bill increasing the Directors of the City Depositories and Trust Companies passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allegheny County Militia.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill extending the militia of Allegheny county, extending the Philadelphia militia laws to Allegheny; also, increasing the compensation of officers in Allegheny county to two dollars and fifty cents per diem.

Appropriation for Centennial Celebration.

Mr. Hutchinson's bill for paying the necessary expenses of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, consisting of one delegate from each State, and a clerk, to provide for a centennial celebration. This bill appropriates fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Elliott called up the Senate bill relative to claims and objects. Passed unanimously.

Afternoon Session.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported affirmatively Mr. Strang's bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to the National Committee on Centennial Celebration.

Mr. Strang called up the Senate bill authorizing mining companies to reduce the capital stock under the act of 1867 relating to oil companies, and prohibiting the sale of any of the companies' real estate without the written consent of a majority of the stockholders. Passed.

A bill to prohibit regulating the rates of transportation of coal by grade and distance come up, and Mr. Hutchinson moved to amend by inserting five cents extra per ton on distance less than fifteen and more than ten miles, and ten cents extra on distances less than ten miles.

Mr. Strang opposed the bill as usurping at one great, improperly vested rights, and moved indefinite postponement, which, after further discussion, was agreed to, yeas 91, nays 24.

An effort to restore the Senate bill authorizing the election of female school directors failed again by a vote of 76 to 47.

The bill requiring the inspection of all liquors in Pennsylvania, whether distilled here or not, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Taylor called up the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coke Gas Company. Passed.

KENTUCKY

The Democratic State Convention—The Nominations and Platform.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at this place yesterday, was largely attended, and dispatched business with much interest and spirit. It nominated the following gentlemen: Governor, P. H. Leslie; Lieutenant Governor, A. Carlisle; Auditor, A. Smith; Treasurer, J. W. Tate; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Henderson; Register of the Land Office, J. A. Dawson; Attorney General, John Rodman.

The convention adopted the following resolutions:

The Democratic party of Kentucky, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming the principles announced by the conventions held since the war, do now resolve:

First, That wise statesmanship and true patriotism require universal and unqualified amnesty.

Second, That the industries of the country demand the reduction of the present high rates of taxation, the revenue, by which portions of the Republic are oppressed and robbed to enrich monopolies and certain sections, and the collection of a system by which the burdens of taxation will be equally and justly distributed, and that every man shall pay and reach the Treasury.

Third, That the preservation of liberty is possible only through the States, and we protest against every act by which the States are deprived of this just and constitutional power of self-government, and of their proper and necessary jurisdiction, and we are ready to join in all lawful and just measures to preserve and to restore each of the parts in power, whereby it is sought to strip the States of all rights and concentrate all the power of the Government in a great centralized despotism.

Fourth, That the address recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress, and unite in condemning all acts by which unconstitutional and despotic powers are exercised by the President, by which, with the use of the army and navy, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the institution of martial law in States at peace and invade the States without the request of their Legislatures, the people are subjected to undefined means, he can destroy the freedom of elections, the independence of the judiciary, and the sovereignty of the States.

Fifth, Kentucky is unanimously opposed to every form of usurpation, by whatever committed under cover of unconstitutional enactments or organized bands, and we pledge ourselves as occasion may arise to use every legal means to prevent them and to have enacted such laws as experience may demonstrate to be necessary to protect and furnish protection of life, liberty and property under laws enacted by our own Legislature and administered by our own courts.

The convention adjourned at two o'clock to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire in Valparaiso, Indiana, Wednesday night destroyed the postoffice, a grocery store and drug store. Total loss $20,000; insurance $11,500. Thomas Seiler, a man sixty years of age, was struck by a falling awning and killed.

Three is a formidable strike among the laborers employed at the great break in the Erie canal, nine miles from Rochester, N. Y. All work is suspended, and the contractor has telegraphed to the Mayor of that city for military assistance. The Sheriff of the county has called out the militia, and Brigadier General Clark has ordered out two companies of Na. tional Guard for duty. The Sheriff, Mayor and military left about four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the scene of the disorder.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, raised $58,600 to apply on the five million memorial fund, or double the entire apportionment of California. This, with but one hundred and sixty-two members, is claimed as the banner church of the Union.

The St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* announces that all Federal officers in that city are to be subjected to a thorough overhauling, and all employees that vote the Democratic ticket discharged. This movement is said to be the result of certain statements made to the Investigating Committee in the late visit there.

A bank clerk's mutual benefit association, similar to that in New York, is to be organized in St. Louis.

The Mace-Coburn fight is the absorbing topic of conversation among sporting men in Buffalo. A large amount of money has been staked on the result. Steamers will leave Detroit, Buffalo, and Erie, Pa., and rendezvous at Erie. The fighting ground named is a "blind," the place selected will not be officially announced until the day of the fight.

Prominent coal operators at Pottsville, Pa., predict that there will be an immediate resumption. The miners at several collieries that resumed work on the 1st and 2d instants are still at work, and no suspension is expected.

The woolen mills of Dean & Lamants, at Bridgeport, Conn., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss $75,000; insurance $55,000.

A dispatch from Buffalo says: Joe Coburn and his trainers were in town to-day on their way to the fighting ground, where the former received a dispatch stating that his wife died at two o'clock. Coburn left for New York on the 6 P. M. train, but before doing so announced that the death would not make necessary a postponement of the fight with Mace, and that he would be on hand at the time appointed.

The members of the society of the Army of the Potomac, who pay full fare to the reunion in Boston on the 17th, will be furnished free return tickets. Gen. Grant will not be present.

Returns show that nearly every town in Massachusetts which voted Tuesday on the question of license or the sale of beer and ale, voted no by a large majority.

A large meeting of miners was held at Hyde Park, Pa., yesterday, and resolved to leave matters in dispute to arbitration. Judge Ingraham was appointed to meet the operators to-day. It is rumored that they will resume work by the 15th instant.

Judge Ludlow yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the vestrymen of St. Clemens Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, from carrying out their vote of Wednesday dismissing the rector, Rev. H. G. Batchelor, and his assistant, Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, who are sustained by the congregation.

The sawmill of Henry Steinberg, at Weyauwega, Wis., his residence, eight hundred dollars in money, and a fourteen-foot addition, were burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

A very severe northeast storm has raged incessantly all over the northwest for two days past. The Mississippi river has risen two inches the past twenty-four hours.

Dr. Curtis Chapman, a prominent physician of Peekskill, N. Y., was found dead in the woods a mile north of that village, yesterday. He killed himself with a dose of prussic acid. He left a letter behind, stating that business troubles caused the act. He wished to have no service held over his remains, and requested that he be buried in a pine coffin, and that his father and mother should not attend his funeral, although in his letter he expressed the greatest love for them and his sisters.

The Lancaster, Wis., *Herald* says a mulatto named James Brooks, living near Boscobel, shot another named Albert Hamet during an altercation, killing him instantly.

The Odd Fellows of Terre Haute, Ind., held a grand celebration yesterday, the principal features of which were a procession, an address by Rev. B. F. Foster, and the dedication of the new hall of the society. Large deregations were present from other places.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 4, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, at 1:30 P. M., P. W. Skillinger at 4:47 P. M. The Telegraph No. 2 passed down at 11:30 P. M. Weather cloudy and warm. River rising.

THE KU-KLUX.

Proclamation by the President.

The Rights of All Citizens Must be Respected—People Called Upon to Aid in the Preservation of Order—The Executive Reluctant to Use the Extraordinary Powers Conferred, but Will Do So if Emergency Requires It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1871.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Act of Congress entitled an "act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," and for other purposes, approved April 20th, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers to render prompt obedience to enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all cases of insurrection in said States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the powers thus conferred are to be used only to cause obedience to the due exercise of the rights of citizens and of the lawful authority of public officers, and to prevent the obstruction of the laws and the interference with the functions of the Federal Government, I have thought that the powers with which I am entrusted in this regard would be sufficiently adequate to the occasion, and that the use of those powers would be temporary. But if, by reason of unforeseen obstructions, the power now possessed by the Executive proves inadequate to the occasion, I shall promptly take occasion to ask for such additional legislative powers as may be necessary to meet the case. Reluctant to use any other than the ordinary powers of peace, I nevertheless cannot shrink from the duty of putting forth all the energies for the protection of citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

VALPARAISO, IND.

Destructive Fire—Loss $20,000—Insurance $11,500—A Man Killed While Removing Goods.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND, May 4, 1871.

Last evening about 11:30 fire broke out in the basement of a room occupied by McCarthy & Dansberg, as grocers, and by Mr. Blanchard, as postoffice. The whole building, together with the stock of drugs, all the mail matter, and the stock of William Mann, saddler, were entirely consumed. Bradley & White, grocers, in the same building, suffered considerable loss and damage in the removal of goods. The hardware stock of Carrell & Freeman, in the adjoining building, was also very much damaged by water, and others met with small losses. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The entire loss is fully twenty thousand dollars. The insurance is eleven thousand five hundred dollars: Manhattan, o New York, five thousand dollars; Home, of New York, three thousand dollars; Phœnix, of Hartford, two thousand dollars; Ætna, of Hartford, one thousand and Imperial, of Chicago, five hundred. Mr. Thomas Loller was killed by the falling of an awning as he was carrying out goods. He lived but a few moments after being struck. He was a highly respected man of about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife, daughter and many friends to mourn his loss.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Hon. James A. Logan Appointed President Judge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 4, 1871.

The Governor has this day appointed James A. Logan President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, vice Buffington resigned.

MEDICAL.

Proceedings of the American Medical Association at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The American Medical Association is having a lively time over the resolution on the admission of female delegates, though no female applicants are in attendance. The second prize was awarded to Dr. Benj. Howard, of New York, and the first to Dr. Rosenkrantz, of Copenhagen. Drs. G. Ashbury and J. C. Morris started in pursuit, but their boat capsized and all were lost.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1871.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold a mass meeting in Steinway Hall May 16. Eminent speakers are advertised.

FIRE.

A fire at No. 31 Beekman street this morning damaged Willis & Smith, printers and lithographers, to the amount of $16,000; Scott & Bowne, soap, dealers in hardware, $5,000; Charles S. Spaulding, paper dealer, $3,000. The building was damaged $2,500. Insurance not ascertained.

LOSS BY THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

The loss by the burning of Prentice & Co.'s hat factory in Brooklyn was $250,000, insurance $170,000, divided between New York and Brooklyn companies. The water proof cloth factory of Rollins & Co. was damaged to the extent of $50,000, insured. A number of small buildings were also badly damaged, and a large quantity of furniture destroyed. Total loss nearly half a million.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Chamber of Commerce has held its 103d annual meeting, and elected Wm. R. Travers President, George Opdyke and Walter S. Griffith Vice Presidents, Charles S. Lathrop Treasurer, and Geo. Wilson Secretary.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP KINGSLEY.

It is proposed by prominent Methodists to erect a monument to Bishop Kingsley at once.

ANOTHER CHEAP ADVERTISEMENT.

The policy holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company had another meeting last evening, and reiterated their charges against the officers of the institution.

AWARDS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners to-day made the following awards: Belcher Sugar Refinery, St. Louis, 261,500 pounds of sugar; J. & N. Martin, Cheyenne, 1,916,250 pounds flour for Red Cloud agency.

In all the Catholic churches May devotions are held every evening.

CIVIL WAR.

Issy Reoccupied by Communists.

Versailles Army Investing Actively.

DECISIVE ACTION IMMINENT.

Orleans Princes Ordered to Leave Paris.

Cluseret to be Tried for Conpiracy with the Prussians.

The Advance on Issy—The Fort Reoccupied by the Communists—Experimenting with Torpedoes—People Ordered to Leave—Trial of Cluseret—Orleans Princes Requested to Leave Paris.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times'* Versailles special says: On Tuesday night three divisions of the Army of the Assembly, under General MacMahon, advanced towards the enciente of Paris through the Bois de Boulogne.

The entire corps was ordered to follow, but owing to circumstances imprudent to explain, the movement was not consummated.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—The approaches of the Versailles army to Fort Issy are being rapidly completed. It is now regarded impossible for the garrison to escape. The cannonade and musketry fire continues, and several engagements of an unimportant nature have occurred. As a result of these affairs, sixty prisoners have been brought in from the front. Favre has gone to Brussels to participate in the peace negotiations.

LONDON, May 4.—It is positively stated that Thiers refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, and that Bismarck has protested against the unjust discrimination made by France against German commerce.

It is reported that the Commune has requested those of the Orleans Princes still in Paris to leave the city.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch from Paris last night confirms the statement that Issy has been reoccupied by the Communists.

Torpedoes are placed near the southern ports. On the trial of the torpedoes five houses were blown into the air.

Cuirassed batteries will be placed at the menaced points of the ramparts. Rails for the purpose will be held in forty-eight hours.

General Rossel forbids all communication with the enemy. No flag of truce will be attended to, and firing will go on the same as usual.

A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris at a late hour last night that the inhabitants of the Avenue Daylans have received notice to leave the arrondissement within twenty-four hours. Concierges are ordered to make returns of all persons occupying apartments.

The Versailles army is investing actively, and a decisive action is imminent.

A balloon with letters left the Hotel de Ville yesterday.

A great meeting of all the republican societies is called for to-morrow, in the court yard of the Louvre. Ledru Rollin will preside.

It is reported that Cluseret will be tried for complicity with the Prussians. General Dombrowski will be a member of the court martial.

Senor Castelar, of Spain, has received several notaries public by order of the Commune.

An Insurgent Position Carried by Assault.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—Issy was carried to-day by assault the insurgents' position at Sagnet Mill. One hundred and fifty Communist were killed, and ten cannon and three hundred prisoners captured. The fall of Issy completes the investment of Versailles troops, as it was exposed to the fire from the insurgent fortifications.

Declaration of the Principles of the Commune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The most authentic declaration of principles yet made by the Paris Communists is contained in a long manifesto, printed in the *Journal Officiel*, of April 19th, which reached New York to-day, by the steamer Java. That document, after explaining that the precise character of the Communal movement is misunderstood, lays down resolutions as follows: "What does she demand? The recognition and consolidation of the Republic, and the absolute autonomy of the Commune extended to all places in France; this assertion to carry with it security of its rights, and to every Frenchman the full exercise of his faculties and aptitudes, as man, as citizen and a producer. The autonomy of the Commune has no limits but the equal rights. The inherent rights of the Commune are to frame the communical budget of receipts and expenses, the improving and administering of its property, the levying of taxes, the organization of the magistracy, internal police and the administration of its own affairs. Every locality belonging to the Communal union or confederation, with the responsibility and permanent right of control and revocation of all the Communal magistrates and officials of all classes; the absolute guarantee of individual liberty and liberty of conscience; the suppression of the intervention of the citizens in communal affairs by the free manifestation of their ideas; the free exercise of their industrial, commercial and artistic faculties. Paris wishes nothing more under the head of great guarantees, on the well understood condition of leaving to the central power, administration and delegation from the Federal Communal council, the realization of the same principles, but in favor of her autonomy; and, profiting by her liberty of action, she reserves to herself to bring about, in her interior, the local administrative and economic reforms, which the people demand, and which institutions may serve to develop and further, to produce exchanges and credit, have to universalize power and property according to the necessities of the moment, the wishes of those interested, and the data furnished by statistics. The Communal revolution, initiated by the people on the 18th of March, inaugurated a new era in politics, experimental, positive and scientific. It was the end of the old governmental and clerical world, of military despotism, of bureaucracy, of state religion, of monopolies and privileges, to which the people owed its slavery and the country its misfortunes and disasters. The struggle between Versailles and Paris is one of those that cannot be ended by an illusory compromise."

CHICAGO.

Rev. C. E. Cheney Sentenced to be Degraded from the Ministry—Northwestern Press Association—The Murderers of Mr. Tyndale—Sad Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The ecclesiastical court for the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney reassembled this morning, when it was announced that the court had agreed upon the following verdict, at 4 o'clock last night: Edward Cheney is guilty of all the charges and specifications contained in said presentment, and while as Presbyters sitting in judgment on the conduct of a brother Presbyter we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we feel constrained to state that in our opinion the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the church of God should be pronounced in the case.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Cheney has appealed until a week or more shall have elapsed.

The Northwestern Press Association, in session here to-day, elected the following officers: President, A. D. Balcombe; Vice Presidents, D. N. Richardson, Paul Seiler; Secretary, L. M. Hurrestiti; Treasurer, E. I. Merritt; Executive Committee, Joseph Carver, J. P. Codogan, E. L. Merritt.

A Springfield dispatch says it is now thought that the three men who attempted to rob and murder E. Hamilton, at Jacksonville a week ago, are the men who murdered Mr. Tyndale.

Susan Allman, twenty-two years old, committed suicide at Chicago, Iowa, yesterday, by drowning. She left a note stating that she had been seduced by Samuel E. Norton under promise of marriage, which promise he broke. Norton is a married man, but is leaving his newly married wife.

Milton Williams, arrested at Jacksonville, Illinois, yesterday on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Mr. Tyndale, was released to-day, there being no evidence justifying his detention.

WARREN, O.

Incendiary Fire—Two Barns Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., May 4, 1871.

Two barns belonging to T. J. McLain, Sr., and one to D. Kistler, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire was discovered in McLain's barn about 8:30 P. M., but it was under such headway that it could not be saved. Everything else was burned, including horse, harness, &c. Loss, $1,500. McLain is insured for $600, $400 in the Marshall Insurance Company, of Hartford, and $200 in the Merchants', of Hartford. It was the work of an incendiary. There being no wind at the time, and raining a little, the dwelling houses were saved.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Taxes Repealed and Those Still in Force.

The act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, repealing all special taxes, licenses, etc., except on distilled spirits, malt liquors and tobacco, went into effect on the 1st. Following is a summary of the internal revenue taxes still in force and showing those repealed by the act:

TAXES REPEALED.

From and after October 1, 1870, taxes on sales, saving and excepting taxes on sales paid by stamps, and the taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines; also, the taxes imposed in Schedule A on carriages, gold watches, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, yachts, pleasure boats, bagnes, and flats; tax on legacies and successions; on passports, and on all receipts; stamp tax imposed in Schedule B on proprietary articles; on all articles of the Communal magistrates and officials of all classes; the absolute guarantee of individual liberty and liberty of conscience; the suppression of the intervention of the citizens in communal affairs by the free manifestation of their ideas; the free exercise of their industrial, commercial and artistic faculties. Paris wishes nothing more under the head of great guarantees, on the well understood condition of leaving to the central power, administration and delegation from the Federal Communal council, the realization of the same principles, but in favor of her autonomy; and, profiting by her liberty of action, she reserves to herself to bring about, in her interior, the local administrative and economic reforms, which the people demand, and which institutions may serve to develop and further, to produce exchanges and credit, have to universalize power and property according to the necessities of the moment, the wishes of those interested, and the data furnished by statistics. The Communal revolution, initiated by the people on the 18th of March, inaugurated a new era in politics, experimental, positive and scientific. It was the end of the old governmental and clerical world, of military despotism, of bureaucracy, of state religion, of monopolies and privileges, to which the people owed its slavery and the country its misfortunes and disasters. The struggle between Versailles and Paris is one of those that cannot be ended by an illusory compromise."

CHICAGO.

Rev. C. E. Cheney Sentenced to be Degraded from the Ministry—Northwestern Press Association—The Murderers of Mr. Tyndale—Sad Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The ecclesiastical court for the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney reassembled this morning, when it was announced that the court had agreed upon the following verdict, at 4 o'clock last night: Edward Cheney is guilty of all the charges and specifications contained in said presentment, and while as Presbyters sitting in judgment on the conduct of a brother Presbyter we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we feel constrained to state that in our opinion the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the church of God should be pronounced in the case.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Cheney has appealed until a week or more shall have elapsed.

The Northwestern Press Association, in session here to-day, elected the following officers: President, A. D. Balcombe; Vice Presidents, D. N. Richardson, Paul Seiler; Secretary, L. M. Hurrestiti; Treasurer, E. I. Merritt; Executive Committee, Joseph Carver, J. P. Codogan, E. L. Merritt.

A Springfield dispatch says it is now thought that the three men who attempted to rob and murder E. Hamilton, at Jacksonville a week ago, are the men who murdered Mr. Tyndale.

Susan Allman, twenty-two years old, committed suicide at Chicago, Iowa, yesterday, by drowning. She left a note stating that she had been seduced by Samuel E. Norton under promise of marriage, which promise he broke. Norton is a married man, but is leaving his newly married wife.

Milton Williams, arrested at Jacksonville, Illinois, yesterday on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Mr. Tyndale, was released to-day, there being no evidence justifying his detention.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Financial Departure Predicted.

The Five Per Cent. Loan Going Off Very Slowly—Test Case Under the Civil Rights Bill—Curious Result of a Ballot at a Female Suffrage Meeting, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1871.

Test Case Under the Civil Rights Bill.

In the District Court, general term, before a full bench to-day, an interesting case came up under the civil rights bill. Three negroes about two years since purchased tickets for the dress circle of the National Theater, and took their seats accordingly. Soon afterwards they were ordered to the balcony portion of the auditorium reserved especially for colored people, and on refusing were ejected from the hall. They brought suit for damages under the civil rights act and municipal ordinances, and the case came before the court to-day. It is watched with considerable interest by the friends of the colored people.

Curious Result of a Ballot in a Woman Suffrage Meeting.

A new Universal Woman's Franchise Society was organized here yesterday, the principal object being to shut out old and tried leaders, such as Dr. Mary Walker, Dr. Lockwood and others, whose zeal has caused the Society, as now constituted to be known here as the hippodrome. A full complement of officers were elected. Upon balloting for delegates to the National Convention in New York, each woman present received one vote. Pending confused attempts to explain this curious result, the meeting adjourned.

The Great Red Stocking Contest

Did not take place to-day, on account of the heavy rain. The Boston club will stay over and play the Olympics to-morrow, provided the rain ceases and the condition of the ball ground will permit.

A New Financial Departure Predicted.

There are those here who pretend to see in the intended visits of General Spinner and Assistant Secretary Richardson to Europe a new financial departure on the part of the Treasury Department, so far as the new five per cent. loan is concerned. Subscriptions to this loan now come in so slowly as to hardly be able to meet the interest on the bonds already sold. The reasons adduced for this backwardness on the part of capitalists are those which have been given out ever since the loan was put in market, such as the unsettled condition of the money market in Europe, growing out of the Franco-Prussian war, and the speculative tendencies of our own monied men. The Treasury officials still profess to believe that this loan will be taken up, and that people in Europe are but waiting to have the terms of the securities explained in order to make their investments. It is claimed at the Treasury Department that capitalists in Europe have been deceived to a great extent in which the revenues of the Government will be reduced the coming year, and that they need some positive assurances from official sources before their fears in this respect will be allayed. Richardson's visit to Europe will have this object, among other things.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following postal changes in Pennsylvania have been announced:

Schenley Station, Armstrong county—James Patton, vice Schenley Parkman, resigned.

Foster Mills, Armstrong county—John R. Foster, vice James G. Foster, resigned.

Portersville, Butler county—Alex. H. Aiken, vice R. Shanor, resigned.

Sinnamahoning, Clearfield county—Wm. A. Ruth, vice A. Yocum, resigned.

Clermontville, McKean county—Phillip Hafner, vice Miss Lucy Hastings, resigned.

Kasson, McKean county—H. W. Burlingame, vice L. R. Decker, resigned.

Smyrna, Somerset county—James Williams, vice Joshua Nixon, resigned.

Waterford, Bedford county—L. L. Ralston, vice W. J. Noble, resigned.

Henrietta, Erie county—John Shoemacher, vice Thomas Hunter, resigned.

Fayette Springs, Fayette county—Miss A. K. Bantley, vice Mrs. Jane Bunting, resigned.

Eleven Mile, Potter county—A. Leach, vice Mrs. E. Leach, resigned.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF 1812.

The act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 is now in full force, and applications under it are arriving in large numbers daily at the Pension office. Many of these will not comply with the act, and be rejected by the law, while others are not deficient in proof. The law provides pensions for all the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, who may have served sixty days in the war of 1812 and was honorably discharged, and to such widows as may be living at the time of the act, who personally named in any resolution of Congress for any service rendered, or who were married at any time prior to the passage of the act. The act also gives eighty dollars per month for the loss of an arm or leg, and the surviving widows of such officers and soldiers as may be entitled, and shall not have remarried. The law does not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of more or less than eight dollars per month, but persons receiving the pension to be received and the eight dollars now received per month. The rate under this law is eight dollars per month for the loss of a leg, and a certificate of discharge will not deprive the applicants of the benefits of this law, for other proof of services may be taken.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The President and the Treasury Department to-day and had a long interview with Acting Secretary Richardson in relation to the financial situation, and especially with regard to the bond loan negotiation. Secretary Boutwell will return Saturday.

MINOR MATTERS.

Judge Granger, Recorder of the General Land Office, has resigned.

The Postmaster General has appointed George A. Bangs special agent, vice George B. Armstrong, resigned.

The condition of Mr. Corcoran is not so favorable. Gerard Hallock will not decide this week on the Central scrip dividend case for some time.

Lord Washington, a distinguished English Agriculturist, left yesterday for California, and Lord Goodrich, son of Earl De Grey, is on the eve of starting in the same direction.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Great Railroad Project.

Lease of the New Jersey Roads.

Somerset and Mineral Point Branch—Warren and Dunkirk Road—Wheeling and Lake Erie—Railroads in Minnesota—Elections—The Erie Books Produced in Court, &c., &c.

THE GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.)

It is positively asserted in financial circles that the railroads and canal of the United Railroad Company of New Jersey will pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the basis of a lease paying 10 per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of the companies. Such is the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the individual directors in each of the New Jersey companies who do not as yet assent, but the proponderance of opinion is favorable to the proposition. The committee of the direction of the United Companies will meet to consider the proposition on the first Monday of this week. The lines of these companies, owned or leased by them, traverse seventeen of the twenty-one counties in New Jersey. The capital of the United Companies is as follows:

Stock	$18,990,677
Funded debt of the several companies	12,439,000
Funded debt of the United Companies	3,836,800
	$35,345,629

This capital is represented in property as follows:

Cost of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, including branches, steamboats, other property and real estate, $12,927,160 41

Cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and appurtenances, 4,738,303 55

Cost of the New Jersey Railroad, equipments, property, etc. 8,955,993 76

Real estate and capital payments of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 642,119 39

INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO AUXILIARY WORKS.

Stocks	$4,555,905 00
Bonds and mortgages	256,750 00
Advances	2,964,728 58
Sent to England for extinguishment of English debt	70,708 17
Sent to France for extinguishment of sterling loan	57,752 04
Unappropriated materials on hand	447,880 39
Cash in hand of Treasurers	1,000 96
	$35,345,629 41

It will be seen from the foregoing that the companies hold some eight and a half millions of stocks, bonds, and loans, and one and a half million of real and canal. The traffic of the companies last year was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	$2,805,558 37
From freights	2,656,121 18
From mails	37,737 96
From miscellaneous	70,172 72
From Delaware and Raritan Canal tolls	355,787 86
From steam towing	334,642 39
From rents and auxiliaries	467,921 30
	$7,260,940 78

EXPENSES.

Operating railroads	$3,947,011 87
Operating canal	304,349 50
Operating steam towing	298,824 33
	$4,549,185 60
Net receipts	$2,711,955 18
Interest	$856,874 92
Transfer duty and taxes	1,205,000 00
Premium and discount	79,441 97
Sinking fund New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	20,000 00
General expenses	61,287 91
	$1,486,485 20

Profit and loss carried to surplus earnings, $1,224,567 88

The extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, will doubtless be pushed forward immediately. The present terminus of the Pennsylvania, acquiring the New Jersey roads, inasmuch as that great corporation will there establish its principal tide-water terminus. The viaduct railway in Jersey City will be built, and the whole covered with freight and passenger buildings. This railway, Rev. P. Noble, Baptist, Providence, R. I.: Rev. I. A. Pierce and Rev. L. Swain, Free Baptist, New Jersey; Rev. F. Noble, Sen., S. F. Scovel, Presbyterian; Rev. J. R. Clark, United Presbyterian; Rev. A. J. Rowland and Rev. J. B. Hunter, Methodist; Rev. J. Boland and John H. Page, Methodist.

The Erie road, as well as the Cove lands, which lie next below the Erie docks.

THE ERIE BOOKS PRODUCED IN COURT.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The adjourned examination before Gould and Fisk, of the Board of Health and Raphael was continued this afternoon. Jay Gould, for whom an attachment has been issued, voluntarily surrendered himself to Marshal Stuart, and was present at the examination. Mr. Jones, of the Erie road, was also subpœnaed called for the stock ledgers used from September 4, 1870, to January 14, 1871, and they were produced. The books were called for and also examined by the counsel. The counsel for the people will to-day call for the new issue of 50,000 shares of stock was issued were also produced and taken possession of by the counsel. Richardson's visit to Europe will have this object, among other things.

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Cross-Cut Between the Connellsville and the Allegheny Valley Roads—The Nine Mile and Negley's Run Survey Adopted—The Road to be Built this Summer—Estimated Cost $2,500,000—Viewers Appointed on Rights of Way.

We have frequently alluded to the fact that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was engaged in making surveys for the purpose of ascertaining the best route for a branch road to enable them to reach the Allegheny river, as near to this city as possible. The difficulty of getting a western outlet *through* the city, from the present terminus of their tracks, rendered it necessary for them to seek some other way of getting to and across the Allegheny river northwestward. Surveys were made by the Four Mile run, and also by the Nine Mile and Negley's run routes, and after a careful examination of the subject the company has adopted the latter route, and will proceed to build a branch as soon as the rights of way are obtained. The company is proceeding under the general provisions of their charter, and also under the act of Assembly conferring upon them the right to build branch roads through any county in which their main line runs, and to connect with any other railroad. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny River Branch" will leave the Connellsville Railroad at Salt Works station, and will find easy connection from there into the Monongahela, and following the valley in a northwardly direction will strike the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point between Wilkinsburg and Brushton Stations. It leaves the Nine Mile valley before reaching the tracks of the Pennsylvania Central, and passes over a cut or more of flat country, when it enters into the valley of Negley's run, which it follows to the Allegheny river. The branch will be six and a half miles in length, and will cost (including rights of way) about $250,000. It traverses a section of country thickly populated in the main, and will prove beneficial in opening up and developing coal and other lands, furnishing new sites for manufacturing establishments, and giving railway advantages where none now exist. There will be suitable facilities at the terminus on the Allegheny river for the reception of oil from the numerous refineries in that locality, and the Company will then be enabled to carry oil through to Baltimore directly from the platform of the refineries. It is expected that large quantities of coal will pass over this branch for consumption at the various manufactories accessible to it. The Eagle Rolling Mill and other works are located on Negley's run, will be enabled to obtain coke direct from the ovens, and the Connellsville coal being deemed superior to any other for gas purposes. In addition to these advantages, a large passenger travel will be run over the road, car

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

It is intimated in political circles at Washington that as the first step toward the execution of the Ku-Klux law, the President will very shortly issue a proclamation calling attention to its provisions, and the purpose to enforce it promptly and thoroughly whenever it may be violated. It is also said that it has already exerted a good moral influence in decreasing the number of excesses in the Southern States. We hope this beneficial effect may become so marked as to leave no necessity for its actual execution.

The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, an impartial and exhaustive exposition of the great labor interests of that State, estimates that the loss in production by the Fall River strike was more than a million and a quarter of dollars, the immediate personal loss to the operatives being three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. When it is considered that this strike lasted but a comparatively short time, the costly inefficiency of the present lock-out in our mining regions may be inferred. Perfectly powerless to settle the troubles which arise between capital and labor, the only result of these strikes appears to be that of turning that which at first may have been mere misconception into violent and bitter feud, ruining both parties while they continue, and determining nothing permanently after they are over.

Our telegraphic columns contain a Paris report that General Cluseret, whose dismissal from the head of the bedlamite Communistic mob occurred a few days ago, is now to be tried for alleged complicity with the Prussians. The charge is probably groundless, as much for the reason that the Germans would have declined his advances, had he offered them, as for any other cause. He is simply a visionary fanatic, an incarnation of pestilent demagogusism and seditious purpose. It is likely that the charge of complicity is based upon his recent action in releasing from prison Archbishop Darboy. Having threatened to murder this ecclesiastic as a retaliatory measure, Bismarck sent him word that such an act would be immediately followed by an attack from the entire Prussian army. The bravo thereupon ate humble pie, and it is probable that this clemency led to his deposition and incited the present arraignment.

An amendment to the Constitution of Virginia, removing the political disabilities of negroes and rebels, has been adopted by a large majority. But it appears that the Democratic majority in the Virginia Legislature have no intention of permitting the white element of the State to be outvoted by the colored portion. The city of Richmond is entitled to thirty Representatives, and it is said that in order to fix things comfortably, the Legislature has made a new apportionment of that city, executing it upon a plan which gives one-third of the population five, and two-thirds twenty-five Representatives. The one-third covers the colored voting precincts, and the white have thus secured practically five times the representation of the blacks. An extension of the same system throughout the State at large would strip the colored element of all power in public affairs in any reasonable proportion to its numerical strength. We suppose this is what is called the preponderance of character.

The steady growth of Connecticut and New Jersey in Republican principles appears to find partial explanation in the constant exodus from New York city of its intelligent, educated, well-to-do business classes, who have removed their families to those States from dissatisfaction with the manner in which the local affairs of the Empire city are administered. A New York journal says that in one village in the latter State there are a thousand families residing, the men of which are in business in that city. It is claimed that New York is no longer a representative American city, but practically an Irish Republic. Last year the business rents declined from ten to fifteen per cent., and we quoted a week or two ago the admission of a Democratic journal that a similar reduction had taken place this year. Real estate values have also depreciated, and it is said that the growth of Brooklyn and New York have both been arrested, while the neighboring towns and villages of New Jersey have developed with remarkable rapidity. Thus again we have an illustration of the old adage that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody good."

The case of Ruloff is attracting great attention in literary and philosophic circles. The Commercial has published the testimony of Prof. Mather as to his remarkable capabilities and attainments. Other scholars whose evidence is to be received with entire credibility, have given evidence of a similar character. It is said that one professor has expressed his belief that in matters of subtle analysis, comprehensive grasp of his special subject of research, and absolute mastery over all its details, the world did not contain Ruloff's intellectual equal. But the strangest illustration of the interest which has been evoked concerning him is afforded by a letter printed in Wednesday's *Tribune*, in which the writer, who signs his name and gives every appearance of being in earnest, offers to bring forward a man who, in the interest of learning and science, will take the prisoner's crime upon himself and submit to be hanged in his place. This almost incredible proposition he makes in "good faith," and avers himself able to carry it into effect. We simply cite it as showing how widespread is the interest attaching to the criminal. Whether, if it came to the pinch, the proxy could be found, is quite another question.

THEN AND NOW.

"O that mine enemy would write a book," cried critic Solomon, referring to some dignitary between whom and himself a coldness existed. How savagely he would have reviewed it may be inferred from the repressed intensity of the remark. The New York *World* is not Solomon, as anybody may know from looking into it, but it is a dignitary of very considerable eminence and influence. And although not a book it is a newspaper, which answers all the purposes of a library. Indeed, it is both book and library to a very wide circle of people whose limited abilities or opportunities have prevented them from getting beyond the primers of political instruction. Whilst, therefore, it cannot be said that it adds anything to the general stock of human knowledge, it is not the less to be complimented and encouraged for the patient and assiduous way in which it performs its thankless drudgery of teaching obtuse yokels their letters. But the *World* keeps a diary, and is not always quite certain of its own mind; or, rather we should say that while its opinions are quite positive and assured in one direction to-day, they are just as likely to be equally positive and assured in an opposite direction to-morrow. There can be no doubt of its sincerity; neither, unfortunately, can there be any question of its fickleness. It is very ardent, while the fit is on it; but its moods are more inconstant than the moon. Hence its diary is chameleon hued, and presents the most curious jumble of conflicting ideas of which it is possible to conceive. A few days ago, in the course of an article accusatory of the men who administer the municipal affairs of New York, it said:

"Judas Iscariot was an apostle so long as the cause involved no personal peril, and secured him the bearing of a bag plethoric with contributions of the faithful."

This true and pertinent utterance has induced the *Times* of that city—which is cognizant of its peculiar liability to sudden changes of view—to look into the diary of which we have spoken, under the impression that its present doctrines clashed with the sentiments which it expressed twelve months since. And well have the revelations rewarded the search. It is the funniest thing in the world to read how the diary declares that to be white now which was black then, sweet of breath now which was fetid with foulness then, humane and tender now which was tyrannous and heartless then, compact of virtue now which was all built of vileness then—and so on through all the wide range of diverse comparison, until oppugnance becomes impossibility. The *Times* prints a column of excerpts from the files of its contemporary, written exactly a year ago. In these extracts the entire journalistic batteries are brought to bear upon the men whom it now defends at the point of the sword. Grape, canister, shrapnel, round shot and shell are poured upon them in such volleying wrath as never was witnessed upon battle field since first mankind learned to quarrel. To read them is like witnessing the discharge of a park of horrid mitrailleuse. "Treachery," "rascality," "dishonesty," "plundering," "corruption," "rapacity," "creatures," "tools," "despotism of thieves and robbers"—who would have thought that the artillerists of such a cannonade would have gone over to the very enemy at which they hurled these ferocious rhetorical combustibles, and have sworn that they were the noblest fellows in the varsal world? But so it is. Caliban has become Ariel. The witches have been transformed into fairies, and all is enchanted ground. Three hundred years ago Shakespeare said of something that it

> "Seduced other impossibilities,
> And made them kiss."

This something is in great use and demand in the world, and it is reported that the subjects of this marvelous metamorphosis have plenty of it.

THE TEMPORAL POWER IN FRANCE.

General de Merode, formerly Papal Minister of War, has lately presented M. Thiers a petition, signed by a great number of Catholics, asking the French Government to interfere for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. Such was the purport of a cable dispatch in the Commercial of yesterday. It is perhaps noteworthy that this de Merode is not a Frenchman but a Belgian, and it is not unlikely that many, if not most of the signers of the petition referred to, are also foreigners. French people in general, however good Catholics they may be, have too much of pressing concern at home to think about just now, to trouble themselves with Papal politics. At the same time, it is, no doubt, true that there is a party of considerable numbers and influence in France, who believe a temporal domain essential to the necessary independence of the Holy Father as spiritual head of the Catholic world. Of this party M. Thiers was formerly a member. Then, the party is reinforced by the great multitude of the rural and uneducated feminine population, who in their ignorance and subjection to priestly control, naturally give their sympathies and voice in favor of whatever measures are recommended by their ecclesiastical superiors. It is, however, impossible to predict the future policy of the French Government touching Rome, from the known wishes and feelings of the classes just named. On the restoration of order, whether under a strong conservative republic, or under a Napoleonic regency, or under an Orleans Prince, so many conflicting elements will enter into the situation, that it would be foolish at present to make any prognostications concerning the attitude to be assnued by the new government towards the Roman question. On the one hand, the French Ultramontanists confidently expect a powerful revival of interest in the old religion of the country among the lower orders, and a decided reaction in its favor among the hitherto skeptical middle and upper classes, as the result of the calamities of the last few months. They believe that a holy enthusiasm in behalf of medieval, Papal Catholicity, will pervade all ranks, with such power as to obliterate all differences of opinion regarding questions of ecclesiastical politics, and to extinguish even the memory of the so-called "liberties of the Gallican Church," and that the Pope's personal infallibility will become one of the watchwords of a new crusade for the destruction of Protestantism and infidelity, not only in France but throughout Europe. But even those who cherish these delightful hopes, do not pretend that the French will be able to do anything, or much at any rate, for the Holy Father immediately. They admit the necessity of self-collection and reserve for many years: ten years at least, Veuillot says, must elapse before the mighty Gallican host will be sufficiently recovered from recent defeats and sufficiently disciplined and inspired to enter upon a resistless career of conquest, in which not only the savages of Germany, but the barbarians of Russia are to be met in deadly collision.

Such are the hopes and views entertained by French Ultramontanists; hopes and views looked upon as chimerical and absurd by well informed and thoughtful men among their compatriots. Already many of the latter class are busy investigating the tremendous events of the last nine months, with the honest purpose of ascertaining their real significance and the lessons which they were designed or adapted to impress upon the French people. There is already substantial reason to believe that, instead of cherishing childish thoughts and abortive schemes of vengeance or retaliation of any kind against their conquerors, the true leaders of the nation will exert themselves to point out and promote the changes and reforms by which such a conflict as the late one with Germany will become impossible in the future, and by which French civilization will be raised to the level of the German. A few weeks ago, two or three entire sessions of the Academy of Sciences were occupied with the discussion of a plan for the reorganization of scientific instruction upon the German model, a change which received the cordial support of the press. Popular education is now recognized as a necessity which may no longer be trifled with, or subordinated to other interests. We need hardly indicate how fatal this fact is likely to be to the schemes of those who propose to keep the people in the leading strings of Rome. True, between the idea and the achievement there may be a wide interval, but it seems hardly credible that the horror and disgust excited in France by the Council's affirmation of the Pope's personal infallibility, have been removed by the calamities which interrupted the discussion of the subject. Doubtless, France, in so far as it is religious, is largely Catholic, and will probably long continue to be largely Catholic. But the liberties of the Church are still precious as ever to the intelligent portion of the people, and these liberties are absolutely incompatible with the claims of a Pope admitted to be infallible. Hence it seems likely, at least not unlikely, that when the time shall have come in which the French Government may feel able to interfere in Italian affairs, French sentiment will be found decidedly hostile to the restoration of the temporal power.

Nothing done by the Commune has done more to open the eyes of the well disposed lower orders of the Parisians to the real character of the movement than the arrest of the Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Darboy, and the plunder of the archiepiscopal palace. The private had greatly endeared himself to the people during the siege of the city by his activity in relieving their miseries. Not only the Archbishop but his abbe also, who lived with him, has been arrested.

The persecution of the Archbishop has seemed to a French contemporary a fit occasion for recalling the fates of all who have held the office since the revolution of 1786. The position would seem to be envied with as many perils as that of King or Chancellor.

In 1793, Mgr. de Quigne died on the scaffold.

In 1815, Cardinal Maury, with the members of the Bonaparte family, had to take refuge in Rome.

In 1830, M. de Quelen was pursued by the rabble, as he passed, he was sacked, and then utterly destroyed. Clandestine persecution pursued the Archbishop for many years.

His successor, M. Affre, after rather troublesome relations with Louis Philippe, fell at the barricades of the faubourg St. Antoine, on the 24th of June, 1848.

Cardinal Morlot had a rather quiet reign, but his successor, Darboy, has been arrested and is confined by the Commune. It is understood that he is held as a hostage for the lives of some prominent Communists captured by the Versailles Government. In the same character various other ecclesiastics have been imprisoned. Among these are the *Cures* of the Madeline and St. Sulpice, St. Augustine and St. Philippe du Roule, the Superior of the Dominicains of the Rue Jean de Beauvais and the director of the Jesuit College.

Chicago people are complaining of short weight in coal, and the city council has been considering an ordinance on the subject. It was stated in that body that a certain coal dealer declared that he had been fined under existing ordinances half a dozen times during two winters, and that he made money by the operation every time—that is, the shortage amounted to more than the fine. There were received at Chicago during last year, 892,580 tons of coal, worth $6,852,264, and if the dealers, as is alleged, have been cheating consumers to the extent of 200 lbs. on the ton, the floorings would aggregate 89,258, a pretty snug sum. It is not considered advisable to provide a city weigher, and thus create a fat office for some one, as well as open the door to even greater fraud—for better, indeed, trust to the honesty of coal dealers than provide city weighers to become scapegoats for their iniquities; but some remedy is loudly called for, and the Council are urged not to be so very conservative as to deny it because it might possibly injure the coal dealers in a little expense or inconvenience.

Mr. Campbell, the counsel for the prosecution in the Crittenden-Fair case at San Francisco, said: "New theories are put forth in this age; it is a progressive age, and he hoped it was progressive in religion, morality, education, art and science. But there are certain persons who designate as progressive every act and thought put forth by vicious men and women. He abhorred that progress. He loved the true strong-minded woman of culture, intelligent, honest, and impressed with a sense of duty to her husband, children, relatives and mankind in general. The woman who walks in the path of duty and administers to the sick and afflicted; who at the head of her household sets a glorious example to her children and all around her; who is true and virtuous; who exercises the blessings given her by the Almighty wherever she goes; that woman carries those blessings with her. To these strong-minded women we men owe our all; we look to them to correct our faults; we advise, admire and venerate them."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In New Grenada there is said to be a plant, which, if the ink-makers could only grow it in sufficient quantities, would be a fortune to them. It is commonly known as the ink-plant, and the juice is used without any preparation. Its properties seem, according to a tradition in the country, to have been discovered during the Spanish administration. A number of written documents destined for the mother country were embarked in a vessel, and transmitted round the Cape. The voyage was unusually tempestuous, and the documents got wetted with salt water; those written with common ink became nearly illegible, whereas those written with "chanchi" (the name of the juice) remained unaltered. A decree was therefore issued that all government communications should in future be written with the vegetable juice. The ink is of a reddish color when freshly written, becoming perfectly black after a few hours, and it has the recommendation of not corroding a steel pen so readily as ordinary ink.

The most amusing confidence game that modern ingenuity and desperation ever invented was recently played off in England by an elderly gentleman, who had run out his property, and had no real resource left for the elegant support that his nature craved. Having the reputation still of a rich man, he made his will, distributing generous sums around among his friends and relatives, and giving large bequests to benevolent societies. Thereupon, taking care that his liberal intentions should be known, he came into great favor among the aforesaid friends and relatives and the order of philanthropists, and lived around at their houses a welcome guest, even condescending to die at one of those free homes. A large fund for the execution of his will had been left for him, and then the will opened. This last moment according to promise. But when the estate came to be administered upon it was totally minus. The man had not a spare pound in the world.

The Society for the Promotion of Life Insurance among clergymen, in New York, report that they have obtained twenty-four policies, principally on pastors and missionaries, to the amount of $76,000. Two classes have been organized in the Parish Association. The first is restricted to 500 members, with a maximum provision of $5,000, at an annual estimated cost of about $50. The second class is restricted to 1,000 members, and a minumum provision of $2,000 at about $20 a year cost. The expenditures of the Society to the present time, exclusive of the salary of the Secretary, is less than $2,400.

As evidence of the pressure made upon the Departments at Washington, the head of one of the Bureaus states that a female clerk, employed in his Department, died a short time ago, and that two days afterward eighty-two women called at the Department to solicit the vacancy, and that, in addition, many letters were received from the highest functionaries from Senators, Judges, Governors and others, holding high official station. The officer also says that the evidence in many of the cases showed the most abject poverty of the applicants, who were fitted for and entitled to important positions in society. Most of the occupants lived in Virginia, Maryland and the District.

A correspondent tells the Chicago *Republican* a singular habit in a horse. He says: Jacob Pitzer, residing in Mission Lasalle county, has a mare, "Fanny," eleven years old, that he owns by her self his farm. He has owned her for the three years last past, and has known her twice that length of time, and says that she was never known to lie down, in the barn or elsewhere, unless she was first turned loose out doors. She has been styly watched a great number of nights, to see how she slept, after performing unusual hard work; but she has never been caught lying down. Yet she is often found standing with her hind legs erect, but down on the knees of her fore legs, her head straight out before, with the chin and lower law lying on the floor or ground, for an hour at a time. This is the position that she is supposed to sleep and rest in. She is in good condition; works hard; feels, or acts as though she felt well; and the skin of her knees is hard and calious. Mr. P. calls her his Christian or pious horse.

PERSONAL.

John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says the only man alive that can tell us of Daniel Webster's wit and eloquence at the dinner table is Col. Charles A. Stetson, of the Astor House, who overflows with interesting reminiscences of this distinguished orator.

Hon. Andrew Johnson is to deliver an oration at the approaching Mechanics' Fair in Nashville on the 27th inst.

Ralph Waldo Emerson arrived in San Francisco April 21, and on the following Sunday preached in Dr. Stebbins's church, on the immortality of the soul.

Olive Logan is off to England in the Scotia. She will be home in September, and in October her lecturing tour begins here again. She is going to talk about "Nice Young Men" next season.

A Dubuquer wrote recently to Henry Ward Beecher, and, among other things, desired his opinion as to the greatest naturalist we have any record of. Mr. Beecher replied that he always considered that Father Noah was the person justly entitled to that distinction, by the marvelous skill he exhibited in determining the sexes of the lower order of creation, such as lice, bedbugs, etc., at the time of entering the ark, in order to get them correctly paired. He also stated that the enormous progress made of the vermin tribe since that time is probably owing to a lack of personal cleanliness on the part of some benighted members of society, which we overlooked in the confusion. Then he referred his correspondent to Proverbs, 26: 8.

The question with Mr. John L. Williams, of Oshkosh, Wis., as whether or not he is the lineal heir of Louis XVI. and hence the rightful heir of the Bourbon Kings of France. The question has been referred in several quarters, and bids fair to engage the popular ear again, as when the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the father of the aforesaid, first started the idea, near twenty years ago. The present head of the House of Capet is said to be a skipper of a boat which plies on Green Bay or Lake Winnebago.

A writer in the New York *Sun*, referring to the rumor of Anna Dickinson's marriage, says: No, Miss Dickinson is not married, and never has been. She is at present filling her engagements for May in Kansas, speaking nearly every night, rendering her masterly written (by herself) drama of "Jeanne d'Arc" as only she can enact it, viewing it in a purely dramatic and artistic light. Having met Miss Dickinson recently, I call to mind her reply when I asked her of one rumor I had read in Western papers. "Ah," said she, "you are not before the world as I, and cannot understand how much that I say is exact, or oftener I am credited with saying things that I never have spoken nor thought. For instance, to have would-be friends assert that I was in an Eastern city, when to my certain knowledge I had been speaking in the West all the time for weeks, and at that very date, it is very idle for me to correct these floating stories; one has neither time nor patience. Tis better to forgive and forget, if it can be."

Dr. H. W. Harkness, of Sacramento, who presented, in behalf of California, the golden spike at the time of the uniting of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, has been spending a few days in Northampton, Mass., where he studied his profession, visiting his old acquaintances and friends, after an absence of twenty-five years. He has since returned from a two years' tour in Europe and Egypt.

Savannah is enthusiastic over Nilsson. The *News* thus limns her: "Let the reader imagine a regal looking woman of five and twenty years of age—her appearance justifies the judgment—with hair of golden brown; eyes gray and made for tenderness of fire; a fair, broad brow; a large, generous, expressive mouth; a chin denoting decision of character and independence of purpose; and a figure as fit for a queen, that never moves save to illustrate the poetry of motion—and you have a perfect picture of the great songstress, who, from prince and people, has won the tribute which true taste always pays to true genius."

STATE POLITICS.

Capt. George W. Fleeger is announced as a candidate for the nomination for Representative in Butler county.

The Republicans of Blair county will meet in Convention on Tuesday next.

There are thirty-four Democratic candidates for six offices to be filled in Northumberland county.

Thomas M. McMullin is a Republican candidate for Assembly in Indiana county.

The following candidates are announced in the Beaver *Radical*: Assembly, Dr. W. C. Shurlock; Associate Judge, Joseph C. Wilson, Alfred G. McCreary, Thomas G. Kerr, Benjamin Todd, John Mc-Fall, A. J. Pettitt, John H. Wilson; Treasurer, Joseph P. Wallace, Smith Cunnis, David F. Mostaller; Commissioner, Samuel Mitchell, H. J. Marshall, Andrew Caler, Charles Given, Hugh Anderson; Poor House Director, Samuel Gibson.

A QUESTION IN COALS.

Interesting Experiments—Bituminous vs. Anthracite.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

The almost universal use of the hard or anthracite coals in New England and New York, and other regions east of the Allegheny mountains, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, has been accompanied with the general conviction that they were superior to the softer coals in heat-generating qualities; and our nearness to the limited field of their production in Pennsylvania has been almost unconsciously felt to give us a superiority over the rest of mankind, who are doomed to use the bituminous coals. But the recent development of soft coal mines in Virginia and Maryland has brought the two coals into a closer comparison than has heretofore been attainable, with results that are likely to revolutionize the common feeling we have described. The best of these comparative experiments of which we have any knowledge have been those made under the direction of Lieut. Isherd Bendom at the national armory in this city. He had each of three different kinds of coal used for six consecutive days in making steel springs for the use of that establishment: first, the Lackawanna, or the hardest of anthracite coals; second, the Pittston, a softer anthracite; and third, the Cumberland, or bituminous coal of Maryland. The results were as follows: Of the Lackawanna coal the number of pounds used per horse power, per hour, was 4.01, of Pittston 4.62, of Cumberland 3.65. The cost per hour at the armory, Lackawanna $8.50 per ton, of 2,240 pounds, or $0.00369 per pound; the Pittston $7.85 per ton, or $0.0039 a pound; the Cumberland $6.00 per ton, or $0.0046 per pound, which would make the cost of the coals per horse power, per hour, as follows: Lackawanna $0.01464, Pittston $0.01801, Cumberland $0.01728. Of course these figures make clear the fact that, even at a higher price per ton, the bituminous or soft coal is the more economical, making more heat and creating more power per pound and per cent. of cost than the harder coals. Other statistics from another source indicate that while one pound of Cumberland coal evaporates 10 pounds of water into steam, a pound of the Newcastle (English) coal evaporates but 7.90 pounds of water, the American anthracite 7 pounds, English Staffordshire coal 6.40 lbs., and dry pine wood 3.70.

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm is in favor of men as cooks, and by way of illustration relates the following: "I never knew the significance of the impulse which leads all boys to want to bake griddle-cakes until I saw a French half-breed, from Selkirk, beside his ironless cart, on the open prairie, preparing his evening meal. He had a large fish, which he split open without any intervention of a gridiron. His batter and his "flapjacks" was in a bucket. He heated and greased a long-handled sheet-iron frying pan, poured in enough batter to cover the bottom, set it over the fire, kept on serenely attending to other matters, as though no flapjack were in danger of being burned, as it would have been if any woman had set it to bake; but just at the right moment he clapped his hands under the pan, took hold of the handle, shook it gently, then with a sudden jerk sent the cake spinning into the air, caught it as it came down the cake was turned as to wonder—and never turned it, and with an ease which showed that the man was in his proper sphere.

The facts in regard to the payment of the claim of Nicholas P. Trist, the negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, are given by those: The late L. M. Child, of Boston, was employed by Mr. Trist to prosecute his claim before Congress; that Mr. Child worked diligently for a long while to that end, and secured the favorable consideration and aid of Mr. Sumner, Gens. Banks and Butler and others of the New England delegation, and by these means obtained an appropriation to pay Mr. Trist. Mr. Child having deceased, his son and heir appeared here to demand the fee earned by his father, which Mr. Trist refused to recognize. Mr. Child, Jr., applied to Gen. Butler, who advised him to employ a lawyer, which he did, and an injunction was obtained and the First Comptroller notified. The latter officer refuses to sign the warrant until the parties settle the claim. This is the whole case.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have already more than once directed attention to the new edition of Barnes's Commentaries on the New Testament, now in course of publication. One of the last labors of the author was to subject his work to careful revision and correction. The last volume of the set issued is the commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, a volume likely to be always memorable in ecclesiastical, at least in Presbyterian, history, as the occasion, on its first publication, of intensifying if not enkindling the controversy which in 1858 culminated in the division of the Church into Old and New School. The author was summoned by his Presbytery on the charge of teaching erroneous doctrines, and after a fair and full trial, was acquitted. In the next edition of his commentary, Mr. Barnes altered the phraseology of several passages, stating, in the preface, that "some expressions in the former editions have been misunderstood; some are now seen to have been ambiguous; a few that have given offense have been changed, because, without abandoning any principle of doctrine or interpretation, he could convey his ideas in language more acceptable and less fitted to produce offense." With all its defects, there is no commentary on the most difficult book of the New Testament better adapted than that of Barnes to interest the general or non-clerical reader. The extreme diffuseness of the writer's language and treatment may be rather an advantage in an exposition of the epistle to the Romans, addressed to a cultured British officer, more familiar with tactics than theology, who confessed that he had spent several days in puzzling over that important letter of Paul, was anxious to consult the commentary upon it by the Rev. Dr. A——x, an Presbyterial work of great fame among the theologians, and indeed remarkable for terseness and logical coherence of style. Having kept the book a week, the gallant Major returned it to its owner with many thanks, and the remark that, "however obscure Paul might be, seemed, he was luminous in comparison with Dr. A——x; of the Epistle he *could* understand a little, of the commentary he could make nothing."

The first volume on the Gospels, on the Acts of the Apostles and on Romans, published by the Harpers, are on sale at E. Miners, Fifth avenue.

The Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., an American scholar, resident in Oberlin, Ohio, has acquired a very worthy reputation as a commentator on the sacred Scriptures. Some months ago we briefly noticed his "Exposition of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon," a work evidently the product of thoroughly qualified and conscientious labor. Well acquainted with the original language of the books explained, and a master of his own, Dr. Cowles presents the results of his investigations as to the meaning with admirable brevity, simplicity and clearness. The prophetic books of the Bible seem to be his favorite field of labor, and his "Notes" on "The Minor Prophets" on "Ezekiel and Daniel" and on "Isaiah" have been received with commendation by critical readers. Dr. Cowles's last published work is "*The Revelation of John; with Notes, critical, explanatory and practical, designed for pastors and people.*" With respect to his success or failure in the interpretation of the Apocalypse we may express no opinion. But those who have read any of his other works will take up his "Notes on the Revelations" with great respect. His method in all is the same—to evolve the laws of interpretation applicable to the book out of the book itself, out of other extant scriptural prophecies, and out of the history of the times in which the book was written. In an introduction of fifty or more pages, the author, without parade of erudition, places his readers in a position with reference to preliminary information and method of study for entering upon an examination of the book, and then by the good sense, clearness and divestment of his suggestions, almost makes them believe that they understand the sublime revelations of the prophet. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street.

Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D., has in a high degree the knack of making even a dry subject interesting by his way of writing, or rather, talking about it. His last book on *Our Girls*—has all the vivacity of good talk. Thoroughly informed in the subjects he writes about, full of self-complacency, and well assured of the truth and value of his notions, he quite infects his readers with his own earnestness. His book will be generally read, even by "our girls," and though it may contain some questionable opinions, the influence of the book can hardly fail to be good upon the whole. Almost every conceivable subject of practical concern to the class designated in the title, is the subject of remark and advice. From "girls' boots and shoes" up to "heroic women" the themes range through "How girls should walk," "language of dress," "idleness among girls," "piano music," and even sermon about matrimony, &c. One of the most interesting and questionable chapters in the book is one on "employments for women."

Dr. Lewis says: "In America, among the Quakers, women have illustrated the finest pulpit oratory." Has he ever really heard Lucretia Mott, a great many of the feminine notabilities of the Quaker pulpit, (if there be such a rostrum) we should never have thought of saying aught so flattering. Or perhaps he has rather seemed to confirm the dictum of Paul on the subject, with which Boswell's here once disputed a bevy of lady listeners; a dictum so shockingly impolite, according to the present standard of taste and manners, that we dare not quote it. Harper & Brothers; E. Miner, Fifth avenue.

Charles Scribner & Co. have added another volume to their illustrated library of marvels in nature, science and art. This new volume is devoted to *The Microscope and its Revelations*, with thirty-four wood cuts illustrative of the subject. As we have more than once before said, this library will be a perfect treasure in any household of young people, so well adapted are the books at once to awaken and gratify curious curiosity. R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street.

In *The Tone Masters. A Musical Series for Young People*, by Charles Barnard, any one of the class indicated, if at all interested in music, will find much to please them. A volume is devoted to Mozart and Mendelssohn, another to Handel and Haydn, and still another, the one before us to Bach and Beethoven. The little book was evidently not written for the mere purpose of instruction, or even in the hope of insinuating knowledge in under the guise of entertainment. The author, as we take to be an enthusiast in the divine art, familiar with its methods as well as its history, who likes to have young folks as the auditory of his talk about the great composers, and the instruments to which they owe an immortality. When the reader discovers that "Aunt Susan" or "Aunt Mary" is sometimes the chief speaker, let it not be suspected that we have not read these pleasing dialogues and narratives which tell so much that everybody ought to know concerning world famous musicians. Lee & Shepard, Boston. S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Hundreds, rather thousands of American readers vividly remember the pleasure with which, more than thirty years ago, they read Miss Bremer's novels when they first appeared in the translations of Mrs. Howitt. The characters so distinctly drawn would have pleased, no matter of what nationality they had been represented to be; but the fact that they were Swedes, portrayed by a Swedish writer, was a fresh attraction in the books. The reader was ushered into a society and among people whose ways and habits of thought and feeling, however completely human, were yet exceedingly piquant and agreeable in their novelty. Though the present generation of novel readers know the Scandinavians better than the people of thirty years ago, know them, a Swedish novel may still have a portion of the old attraction. The latest, we believe, translated for American readers, are the works of Madame Marie Sophie Schwartz. Miss Nilsson, in a note to the American translator, speaks of her "immense merit," and calls her works "magnificues," from which we may infer that Madame S. is an author of reputation at home. *Gold and Name* is really a very entertaining story, though as a picture of manners, less interesting than it would have been if more of the chief characters had been Swedes instead of British and French. We suspect that English "my lords" and high placed aristocrats in Sweden commonly act quite as Madame Schwartz represents them. The book is much better printed than cheap novels generally are. Lee & Shepard, Boston. S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

D. Appleton & Co. have brought out *Hurtsease; or, the Brother's Wife*, in the same substantial and becoming style as *The Heir of Redclyffe*." All Miss Yonge's stories have been written with a high religious or moral purpose, and besides, command respect by their solid worth. They are believed to be pictures of life as it is or was, at least in certain circles and remarkable of the English people. All these stories, so far as republished, are on sale at the store of R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street.

The Crops in the West.

The Wells (Minn.) *Mies* says: "The prospects for good crops were never better in this section of the State. The plowing was nearly all done in the fall, and the open winter left the ground open and porous in the spring. The crops were put in in good shape; then followed rain and fair weather, which caused the grain to get a healthy growth on the start, and it is now coming on nicely."

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* of April 19th copies the following from a letter in the Atchison *Champion*: "Fall wheat, generally, looks very promising. A larger area than usual having been sown with that grain. Spring wheat and oats are all sown, and just beginning to come up. Farmers are very busy plowing for corn;" and adds: "Such is the general report from our farmers about wheat. For weeks they have been preparing the ground, and putting in the spring crops—oats, barley, spring wheat, and some corn. They have had very fair spring weather for a season of full harvests. The weather is admirably improved for the wheat crop. Reports come in from down south, in Kansas, we read, a few days ago, about a farmer gathering rye-stalks already headed out.

The daily reports furnished by the War Department, showing the condition of the weather at all important points from ocean to ocean, and indicating the course of winds and storms, have a value which is not yet appreciated by the general public. In their present simple and condensed form, these reports are of great interest to shipers, and are especially valuable to those engaged in the coasting trade and in river navigation. Their accuracy is now well established as to be no longer open to question, and as their compilation from the regular returns of the War Department involves no great expense, it is to be hoped that their publication will be continued without interruption.

Quit Drugging.

This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is a prompt with great energy, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent it has no equal, while its pleasing favor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters attest its virtues and commend it.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventatives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. ZAHNISER, A. D. BOLTON and LEWIS BOLTON, under the firm name of J. W. ZAHNISER & CO., was mutually dissolved April 21st, 1871. The business of the firm will be settled by J. W. ZAHNISER.
J. W. ZAHNISER,
A. D. BOLTON,
LEWIS BOLTON.
March 28.

LEGAL.

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration, cum test. annexo, to the estate of DANIEL C. RIPLEY, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
THOMAS COFFIN,
Administrator cum test. annexo,
Corner of Bradford and Tenth streets, Birmingham.
March 29, 1871.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, &c.
WM. MILLER & CO.,
221 and 223 Liberty St.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Offer the following as part of their large and carefully selected Stock of
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKIES, &c., &c.
Henkell & Co.'s Rhenish, Mosselle and Sparkling Hock Wines;
Brandenburg Bros' White and Red Wines;
Haut and Chateau Sauternes Yguim and Latour Blanche Medoc;
St. Julian Margaux, La Rose and Lafitte Clarets;
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial Champagne;
Moet & Chandon Green Seal Champagne;
Moet & Chandon Verzenay and Sillery Champagne;
Piper Heidsick Champagne;
Werks and Pleasant Valley Sparkling Catawba;
Sweet Catawba on Draught;
White and Red Port in glass and wood;
Also very superior
Madeira and Sherry Wines, Burgundy, Crown Port and Sherry;
Vine Growers' Co. of Cogniac Brandy in glass;
Jules, Robin & Co.'s S. O. P. Brandy and others;
Jamaica and N. E. Rums;
Cary Scotch Whisky;
Triple Fish Gin.
Liqueurs
As follows:
Curacoa Anisette,
Absynthe and Maraschino; also,
London and Dublin Porters and Bass,
And Younger's Pale Ales by cask or dozen, just landed at New York.
Havana and Domestic Cigars
Also, 1,000 bbls and half bbls
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
With a large and well selected line of
GROCERIES,
All of which we offer at low figures.
WFM

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,
WITH NO BED BUGS.
PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING
BED LOUNGE,
SOLD ONLY BY
Lemon & Weise,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen
FURNITURE.
MWF

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. MYAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. MYAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1871.

For the past few days it is noted that our local money market is developing considerable closeness. The demand for loans and discounts is quite heavy and in some instances above the loanable means of the banks. This active inquiry for money represents the legitimate wants of business and comes from the leading interests of trade. There is little or no speculative element in the demand, but the actual requirements which at this season generally spring up, and every year augmenting from the prosperous condition of our manufacturing and commercial interests.

—Transactions in local stocks are still very light. A small lot of Pittsburgh Savings Bank sold at 89½. This price is much below the usual market rate. Columbia Oil is offered at 16, but no buyers. There is little desire to purchase at present, but as soon as oil advances there will be better prices for this stock.

—The New York *Times* alluding to the last statement of the Public Debt by the Secretary of the Treasury, says:

There is no more astonishing financial record than the above in the history of nations, and no other record of the kind so creditable to a great people and their resources, and to the integrity and economy of their Government. Only to think of coming out of a stupendous war, accompanied with a financial crisis which treason at home and unexpected distrust abroad, constantly aggravated, and the most wicked rebellion, with a debt of $2,750,000,000, and of reducing it in six years, of price to the sore, but with a magnificent energy, in the midst of domestic trouble, $260,000,000, and lessening the burden of annual interest in the same time $16,000,000 per annum! Great Britain, after a period of four great wars in 1815, and after taking five or six years to settle up her accounts, regarded herself with the greatest of over four thousand millions of dollars, say $4000,000,000 sterling, which immense total in the long venting half a century. In 1871, how scarcely been perceptibly reduced, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer now hopeless with the income of the year and annual deficit of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 sterling per annum.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Golds	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Golds	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89¼
Central Pacific Railroad	92¾
Currency 6s	115¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various seasons of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 4, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gov. Bonds	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Sterling	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Pacific Mail							
Mariposa							
Mariposa Pref.							
Pittsburg							
Toledo							
Wabash							
Fort Wayne							
Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Pittsburg	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Lake Shore	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
C. & N. W.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do. pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ft. Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Ohio & Miss.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mil. & St. Paul	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mil. & Chicago	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mil. & Chicago pref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Del. & Hudson	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Del. & Lack.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie pref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Cumberland	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Quicksilver	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Adams Ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wells F.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
American Ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
U. S. Ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	47¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	34½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	56

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 88 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral; will indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness. Holders for certain deliveries were demanding an advance, and were not disposed to sell at prices that were current the day previous. The general impression was that prices have reached the lowest point, and that there will soon be a reaction in favor of holders.

CRUDE.

The following are the current prices, viz: Spot or May 11c; seller's option all year 10½@11c; buyer's option, July, 11¼c; buyers' option all year 12¾c; seller's option, July, 11c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S O till July.....11c
1,000 bbls S O all year.....11¾c
1,000 bbls S O all year.....11c
2,000 bbls S O from June 1st, on lower Oil creek, 9 bbl.....$4 25

REFINED.

The market was firm but not very active. Holders say their time will soon come. The asking rates were: Spot 23¾c; May 23¾@23½c; June 24½c; buyers' option till July 24½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls last half May.....23¼c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet and unchanged; sales 400 country make, delivered, at $1 60; we quote city made at $1 62½@1 65, delivered, as to distance landed.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—The *Courier* says: There was a firmer feeling during the day on upper road, buyers offering $4 90@4 97½. We heard of an offer as high as $4 50, but this does not come direct.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 95¾
4,000 bbls upper road, spot, seller June.....4 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 96
2,000 bbls lower road, seller June 1st.....4 93
500 bbls lower road, spot.....4 92½
100 bbls lower road spot.....4 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 95
500 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, seller'61.....4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 95

NEW YORK, May 5, Closing on the 3d.—Market better, but demand light; sales unchanged. 1,000 barrels refined sold late last night for last half May at 25¾c; the market to-day is quiet and offers at 25¾c asked. Philadelphia delivery is quiet and prices held very firm: refined 23½c for spot, 23¾c for June to May.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Market firm: spot 23½c; cases 27½c; futures: May, 23½c; last of May, 23¾c; June, 23¾c; July to 31st June, 24¾@24½c; July, 24¼@24½c. Crude 12½c.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Market firmer with but few sellers at $5 85@4 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 4.—Market firm at $4 90 @4 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market firm on upper road at $4 95.

OIL CITY, May 3.—Market firm: 47 gravity on lower road $4 95@4 90; do at Oil City $4 95@4 95.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

NEW YORK, May 4, 3 P. M.—Market held firm and prices nominally unchanged from yesterday; refined spot 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $4 10@ $4 12½ asked.

OIL CITY, May 4.—Market quiet but firm; considerable demand; lower creek $4 30@4 35; Oil City $4 45 @4 50; sales at $4 47½c.

TIDIOUTE, May 4.—Market firm at $4 10 to 4 15.

HOUSEVILLE, May 4.—The market is firm at $4 35, with sales at these figures.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 4.—The market is firm and quiet at $4 75; buyers for May $4 70.

PARKERS LANDING, May 4.—Market very firm at $4 10@ 4 15.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson Oil Works	21	Riverside Oil Works	68
Elkins, Ely & Co	90	Allegheny Oil Works	140
Macomber, F & Co	80	Lubrication Oil Works	120
Eagle Oil Works	100	Another Oil Works	228
Total			1,075

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

P. H. Lang to Hutchinson Oil Works, 314 bbls.
Bates & G to Riverside Oil Works, 40 barrels.
T. S. Crawford to Elkins, Ely & Co, 91 bbls.
Bates & G to Conmee Oil Works, 96 barrels.
Dubeuse & Young, to Macomber, F & Co, 80 bbls.
Dubeuse & Young to Liberty Oil Works, 100 bbls.
Dubeuse & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 100 barrels.
Bates & G to Anchor Refinery, 228 bbls.

Monthly Report of Refined Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. from April 1 to May 1, 1871.

Refined oil, bbls	6,734
Refined oil (bulk) barrels	17
Total	6,751

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Bratton & Watson, 91 bbls to Watson & King, Philadelphia.
Meadmer, H & Co, 325 barrels to Lemon Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total, bbls.....416

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	47¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	34½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	56

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 88 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral; will indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness. Holders for certain deliveries were demanding an advance, and were not disposed to sell at prices that were current the day previous. The general impression was that prices have reached the lowest point, and that there will soon be a reaction in favor of holders.

CRUDE.

The following are the current prices, viz: Spot or May 11c; seller's option all year 10½@11c; buyer's option, July, 11¼c; buyers' option all year 12¾c; seller's option, July, 11c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S O till July.....11c
1,000 bbls S O all year.....11¾c
1,000 bbls S O all year.....11c
2,000 bbls S O from June 1st, on lower Oil creek, 9 bbl.....$4 25

REFINED.

The market was firm but not very active. Holders say their time will soon come. The asking rates were: Spot 23¾c; May 23¾@23½c; June 24½c; buyers' option till July 24½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls last half May.....23¼c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet and unchanged; sales 400 country make, delivered, at $1 60; we quote city made at $1 62½@1 65, delivered, as to distance landed.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—The *Courier* says: There was a firmer feeling during the day on upper road, buyers offering $4 90@4 97½. We heard of an offer as high as $4 50, but this does not come direct.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 95¾
4,000 bbls upper road, spot, seller June 1st.....4 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 96
2,000 bbls lower road, seller June 1st.....4 93
500 bbls lower road, spot.....4 92½
100 bbls lower road spot.....4 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 95
500 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, seller'61.....4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 95

NEW YORK, May 5, Closing on the 3d.—Market better, but demand light; sales unchanged. 1,000 barrels refined sold late last night for last half May at 25¾c; the market to-day is quiet and offers at 25¾c asked. Philadelphia delivery is quiet and prices held very firm: refined 23½c for spot, 23¾c for June to May.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Market firm: spot 23½c; cases 27½c; futures: May, 23½c; last of May, 23¾c; June, 23¾c; July to 31st June, 24¾@24½c; July, 24¼@24½c. Crude 12½c.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Market firmer with but few sellers at $5 85@4 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 4.—Market firm at $4 90 @4 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market firm on upper road at $4 95.

OIL CITY, May 3.—Market firm: 47 gravity on lower road $4 95@4 90; do at Oil City $4 95@4 95.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

NEW YORK, May 4, 3 P. M.—Market held firm and prices nominally unchanged from yesterday; refined spot 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $4 10@ $4 12½ asked.

OIL CITY, May 4.—Market quiet but firm; considerable demand; lower creek $4 30@4 35; Oil City $4 45 @4 50; sales at $4 47½c.

TIDIOUTE, May 4.—Market firm at $4 10 to 4 15.

HOUSEVILLE, May 4.—The market is firm at $4 35, with sales at these figures.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 4.—The market is firm and quiet at $4 75; buyers for May $4 70.

PARKERS LANDING, May 4.—Market very firm at $4 10@ 4 15.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson Oil Works	21	Riverside Oil Works	68
Elkins, Ely & Co	90	Allegheny Oil Works	140
Macomber, F & Co	80	Lubrication Oil Works	120
Eagle Oil Works	100	Another Oil Works	228
Total			1,075

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

P. H. Lang to Hutchinson Oil Works, 314 bbls.
Bates & G to Riverside Oil Works, 40 barrels.
T. S. Crawford to Elkins, Ely & Co, 91 bbls.
Bates & G to Conmee Oil Works, 96 barrels.
Dubeuse & Young, to Macomber, F & Co, 80 bbls.
Dubeuse & Young to Liberty Oil Works, 100 bbls.
Dubeuse & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 100 barrels.
Bates & G to Anchor Refinery, 228 bbls.

Monthly Report of Refined Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. from April 1 to May 1, 1871.

Refined oil, bbls	6,734
Refined oil (bulk) barrels	17
Total	6,751

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Bratton & Watson, 91 bbls to Watson & King, Philadelphia.
Meadmer, H & Co, 325 barrels to Lemon Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total, bbls.....416

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—We stated yesterday that our facts in weather prophets was on the increase. We are now a convert, for the time being at least. The clouds came, the rain fell and the rivers are coming up. What then is to hinder the waiting coal fleet from taking its departure for the lower ports? Following or going with them will be loss upon loss of Pittsburgh manufactures, and who can calculate the number of dollars that will flow back, or estimate the loupeins that will be given to trade. The wharf presented a busy scene, the river men being on the alert to make ready for the unveiling of the waters. Rain fell during the day almost incessantly, rendering outdoor business anything but pleasant. The freight-carry markets were not so brisk as they would have been had the day been less disagreeable. Prices in the main are unchanged, and all leading articles are held firmly at previous quotations. We omit our usual detailed statement of the market in consequence of its uniform rulings.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, May 3d, 1871:

Cattle.

Last week in closing our report we remarked, that the prospects for the balance of the week were not good, as the feeling was dull and drooping and the tendency seemed downward; such was the case. Cattle sold very slow on Thursday at prices 50c lower than they had commanded the previous week, and buyers were cautious and timed even at the concession. On Friday matters were pretty much as on Thursday; market dull and but few selling. A good many cattle were shipped out on first hands, and the market closed up very unsatisfactory to sellers. This week the arrivals up till Tuesday were heavy. At that time there were in the yards 70 car loads on the market, only two of which were of fair quality, the rest of very poor. The number of buyers here this week is fair but the markets East are bad, and it appears cattle cannot be bought here for those markets. M. J. Keefer, one of our buyers, is at present in New York, and bought cattle there on the market and shipped them to Baltimore; certainly a new feature in the trade. This week till time of writing only four car loads have been sold. There is a difference of 75c per hundred between sellers and buyers. The holders of cattle are endeavoring to obtain last week's prices, which were full 50c off from quotations of the previous week. They contend that at those prices the owners of cattle are losing money, but as they refused to make further concessions; but on the other hand the Eastern buyer argues that he will certainly lose money if last week's prices are paid. This is about the feeling on the yards to-day, and, in consequence, under influence this market dull and drooping, with scarcely anything selling. The following are the quotations ruling to-day, but not many cattle selling at the figures: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 75@ 7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50 to $5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 00 to $5 75.

Hogs.

Last Wednesday hogs were dull and drooping having declined from the Monday previous full 50c, with a bad feeling existing, as the supply was large and the demand very limited. On Thursday matters remained about the same, but many selling. On Saturday the trade livened up a little, and a good many hogs were sold at prices about 10 to the better than on Thursday. This week the run has been a fair one, but scarcely any hogs are selling, and prices are about the same as last week, having lost the advance of Saturday. The market is dull and drooping, the demand very light, and hogs arriving in numbers more than sufficient to meet the wants of the market. The following are the rates current to-day: Extra Philadelphia $6 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 50@5 80.

Sheep.

On Wednesday last sheep declined 50c from the prices of Tuesday, but the run was not a heavy one the balance of the week, and prices recovered the 50c, and sold the balance of the week readily at prices full as strong as the week previous. This week the run has been heavy, and sheep sold well on Thursday at prices as high as last week. To-day the run has been heavier and prices have declined 50c on good and 50c on medium and common. The following are the rates current to-day: Good to prime 90 to 90 lbs, $5 25@5 75; common to medium 70 to 75 lbs., $4 75@5 00; fair to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $4 25@4 50; good to fat and scalawags, by the head, $1 25@ clipped, $4 00@5 25.

Cattle.

BOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Name	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B	63	79,700	6 00
Voetter & B	19	19,340	6 00
Kleman & Andl	15	15,300	6 00
Kleman & Andl	1	1,050	4 00
W. Manor	3	2,500	5 00
Bell, Smith & Z	15	15,000	5 50
W. Chamberlain	17	19,000	6 00

SMITH, WATSON AND BRIDGE SOLD TO

Wm. Kelley	16	21,320	5 87
E. Manor	4	5,040	112 00
Bohnman & Andl	2	1,940	6 00

R. HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

E. Magee	9	10,080	6 00
T. D. Taylor	5	10,480	6 00
J. Wagner	3	3,000	5 00
J. Huff	18	21,160	6 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

J. Rolh	1	1,020	6 00
J. Fritz	1	1,000	6 00
Logan	14	8,760	3 50
Van Voorhis	16	17,480	6 00
Fetzer	16	17,760	6 00
Tomer	5	5,950	6 00
Schoonmaker	12	13,000	6 00
Klement	4	4,120	6 00
Hall	1	1,000	6 00
McCauley	3	4,760	6 75
Smith	4	Injured 6115	
H. R. Willard	36	42,500	6 50

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C. H Imbert	79	20,060	@6 10
E Worth	7	1,780	6 40
Wm. Worth	13	1,980	6 40
Andl & Myers	3	1,000	6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & BATES SOLD TO

Voetter & B	117	24,980	@6 10
Voetter & B	147	42,860	6 25
Voetter & B	102	25,775	6 25
Beyenthaler	91	23,360	6 30
Beyenthaler	81	20,740	6 30
Imbert & Co	98	22,450	6 30
H. Friedman	97	19,960	6 30
Imbert & Co	101	26,100	6 15

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Beyenthaler	42	9,560	@5 90
Voetter & B	101	25,240	6 30
Voetter & B	67	16,180	6 30
D. Ayers	2	510	5 90
D. Ayers	3	710	5 90
D. Ayers	37	8,880	5 90
Voetter & B	107	25,660	6 30
W. Hedges	4	1,020	5 90
W. Hedges	79	19,800	6 30
Voetter & B	84	20,810	6 30
Voetter & B	41	9,840	6 05
Voetter & B	96	26,650	6 15
Voetter & B	111	27,750	6 30
Eriaman	156	35,280	6 10
Eriaman	156	35,280	6 10
E. Smith	100	19,360	5 75
E. Smith	94	18,120	5 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIDGE SOLD TO

Imbert & Co	16	3,500	@6 25
Voetter & Reinhard	19	4,560	6 30
Ed. Smith	49	9,700	6 25
Ed. Smith	54	10,260	6 25
Ed. Smith	78	12,720	6 25

BOLMES LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Voetter & B	91	22,890	@6 35
J. F. Rayenthaler	108	23,620	6 80
Voetter & B	88	17,960	6 35
Voetter & B	88	17,600	6 35
Voetter & B	54	10,780	6 30
Voetter & B	54	10,780	6 30
A. W. Gillett	62	13,350	6 85
A. W. Gillett	62	13,350	6 85
H. G. Imbert & Co	150	37,120	6 12
W. Gillett	73	14,140	6 85
Voetter & B	107	25,380	6 10
W. Gillett	105	20,250	6 85
S. B. Hedges	79	20,370	6 00
S. B. Hedges	79	20,240	6 00
E. Smith	58	12,930	6 00
E. Smith	58	12,930	6 00
Voetter & B	121	25,250	6 00
Voetter & B	121	25,250	6 00
M. B. Sawyer	15	3,720	6 00
M. B. Sawyer	15	3,720	6 00
E. Smith	93	22,190	6 10
E. Smith	93	19,700	6 00
John F. Rayenthaler	82	24,190	6 25
John F. Rayenthaler	82	24,190	6 25
Imbert & Co	58	22,605	6 30
Imbert & Co	58	22,605	6 30
Imbert & Co	110	28,750	6 25
John F. Rayenthaler	82	24,190	6 25
E. Smith	69	107,000	5 80
Andl & M	6	1,860	4 25

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Logd & Taylor	126	10,860	@4 25
J. Dunn	101	9,170	5 85
J. Dunn	98	9,050	5 85
E. H. Davis	59	4,962	6 00
E. Friedman	97	7,350	6 10
E. Friedman	97	7,350	6 10
E. Friedman	97	10,640	6 10
E. Friedman	97	9,150	6 00
Logd & Taylor	112	10,360	5 90
Logd & Taylor	112	10,440	5 90
E. Friedman	170	14,450	6 15
E. Friedman	170	14,450	6 15
Friedman	218	19,650	5 90
Logd & Taylor	114	9,120	5 90
Lloyd & F	99	7,380	5 90
Dugan	97	7,540	5 90
W. Alcorn	195	15,150	5 90
W. Alcorn	195	15,150	5 90
J. Landis	208	16,240	6 25
J. Landis	208	16,640	6 25
W. Hill	161	12,089	5 25

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Pearce	97	7,760	@6 37
Freeman & P	199	15,920	6 37
Freeman & P	199	15,920	6 37
E H Davis	186	16,870	5 62
J B Landis	200	16,200	6 00
J B Landis	200	16,200	6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & BATES SOLD TO

W Hines	140	11,600	6 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

S. Pascoe	80	5,760	@6 50
H. Desebrick	214	16,920	6 45
Taylor & Lloyd	77	6,160	6 00
Taylor & Lloyd	122	10,370	6 50
Taylor & Lloyd	102	7,650	6 50
Taylor & Lloyd	102	7,650	6 50
W. Hill	225	19,370	6 50
W. Hill	39	2,770	6 40
H. H. Davis	125	9,750	6 50
W. Hill	123	12,300	6 00
Friedman & P	199	13,930	6 00
Friedman & P	199	13,930	6 00
J. Dunn	181	8,150	6 00
E. H. Davis	74	6,660	6 00
Friedman & P	206	14,420	6 00
Friedman & P	206	14,420	6 00
Friedman & P	178	12,460	6 00
Friedman & P	178	12,460	6 00
Pearce	237	19,470	6 00
Pearce	237	19,470	6 00
E. H. Davis	222	18,870	6 00
E. H. Davis	222	18,870	6 00
E. H. Davis	207	19,840	5 90
E. H. Davis	207	19,840	5 90
J. Pearce	270	17,550	5 90
W. H. Davis			on leg 5 90
Friedman & P	179	13,370	6 00
Friedman & P	179	13,370	6 00
G. Gerlach	97	10,170	5 90
W. Hill	202	15,540	6 00
Friedman & P	199	13,930	6 00
Friedman & P	199	13,930	6 00
W. Hill	223	17,220	5 90

SMITH, WATSON & BRIDGE SOLD TO

J. Latta	179	19,500	@6 20
H. Friedman	83	6,640	6 10
H. Friedman	83	6,640	6 10
H. Friedman	50	3,600	6 10
E. H. Davis	87	6,960	6 00
E. H. Davis	228	21,660	6 00
E. Spiegelhalter	111	12,210	6 00
J. Pearce	198	12,870	6 00
W. H. Davis	111	7,770	6 00
J. Pearce	196	17,640	6 00
Logd & Taylor	111	9,990	6 00
J. Pearce	237	18,720	6 00
W. Alcorn	88	7,040	6 00
W. Hendrickson	88	7,040	6 75

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 3.—There has been an improved demand for Scotch pig, and we notice sales of 1,000 tons Eglinton and Gartsherrie, on the spot and to arrive, mostly here, on private terms. The arrivals since our last have been quite liberal, and prices are not very firm, although without quotable change. The demand for American continues light, but with moderate offerings and light stock, prices are maintained; 300 tons Crane, said to do Hudson sold on private terms; we quote No. 1 $36@38, and No. 2 $32@34. Wrought scrap is in fair inquiry for export, and sales have been made of 150 tons from $57 50@58 50. New rails remain quiet, but steady at the quotations noted in our last. Refined iron is in better request than previous quotations. A sale of 200 packs Hasata sheet was made at 10½c, gold—how sold at 11c, gold. —*Price Current.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and declined 2c. No. 1 white Michigan $1 20; amber Western $1 20; No. 2 red Wabash $1 20; No. 2 red Michigan $1 20; rejected red $1 12. Corn firm; high mixed nominal; No. 2 mixed $1 06; rejected mixed $1 03. Oats firm; No. 1 white Michigan 38c; No. 2 mixed 36c. Lake freights dull but unchanged.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard flat. Assorted orders in car loads, 2½c net rates.

Discount on standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck.....
Nuts, cold rolled.....40 and 10 net
Square and hexagon head bolts.....30 and 5
Machine and square head bolts.....30 and 10
Coach and lag screws, to the 100.....40
Square and h

THE VERY LATEST.

WHISKY.

Distillers' Convention in Cincinnati

By-Laws Adopted—An Immense Monopoly—All Distillers to be Held and Controlled by the Board of Directors.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The distillers, about one hundred in number, who have been in secret session since yesterday morning, to-day adopted by-laws and adjourned to meet on the first instant to elect a secretary and officers. The by-laws provide that each person, firm or association manufacturing spirits distilled from grain is entitled to become a stockholder, each one of whom shall have one vote for each share. The Board of Directors consists of twenty-one or more members, the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin to have one each, the balance to be distributed according to registered capacity. The President of the Board shall have general supervision, subject to regulations, may suspend all officers but the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and generally shall perform all duties usually performed by the head of manufacturing and commercial houses. Article eight provides that every member shall on becoming a member, or as soon as the President shall be elected, execute and deliver to the President, or his or their nominee in name, but in fact for the use and benefit of said association, according to the laws of the State in which is situated the property described, a lease of his or their distillery, together with the premises and appurtenances thereto attached for the term of years in the name of the person or association holding or owning the same, in form of three years, and said lease shall among other things contain a stipulation that the President in his individual capacity, but for the use of the Association, shall have and be in the actual possession of the distillery, premises and appurtenances in said lease specified, and be so deemed in law by reason of the consent of the parties thereto, and it shall be further specified in said lease that should the lessee or lessees of said lease or leases use, occupy or operate the said distillery or the premises mentioned in any such lease, it shall be deemed in no way to grant said President of actual possession of said described premises, and that he shall have the full power and authority in law and fact to enter upon said premises by himself or any person by him authorized, to stand and operate the future running or operating of such distillery or distilleries, in the first giving such notice as shall be prescribed by the rules and by-laws that may be adopted by the Board of Directors of this Association; provided, however, that such President shall in all things specified in this article be governed by and under the control of the Board of Directors. It is expressly provided that in no case shall any lien by law be taken in the name of the Association without the immediate filing in the proper office of the records of the Association, under section eight of the act of July 29, 1868, laws of the United States, that the said lien be waived as against the United States, said waiver to be in the form approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; provided, however, that in cases where members shall be unable to execute the foregoing lease, the board of directors may take such other lease as in their judgment may be sufficient for the purpose. It is further expressly declared that it shall not be competent for the lessee that shall in any manner receive said lessees from liability to the Government of the United States or of from compliance with the Internal Revenue laws thereof, nor shall the lessee be required to register said distillery or to do any other act required to be done by the owner or owners of actual possession of said premises so leased under the laws of the United States of the United States for internal revenue laws thereof, nor shall the lease be held or regarded liable for an waste, nuc or damage to property thereby. Article ninth provides that the board of directors may take such other lease as